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# Inaugural Dissertation

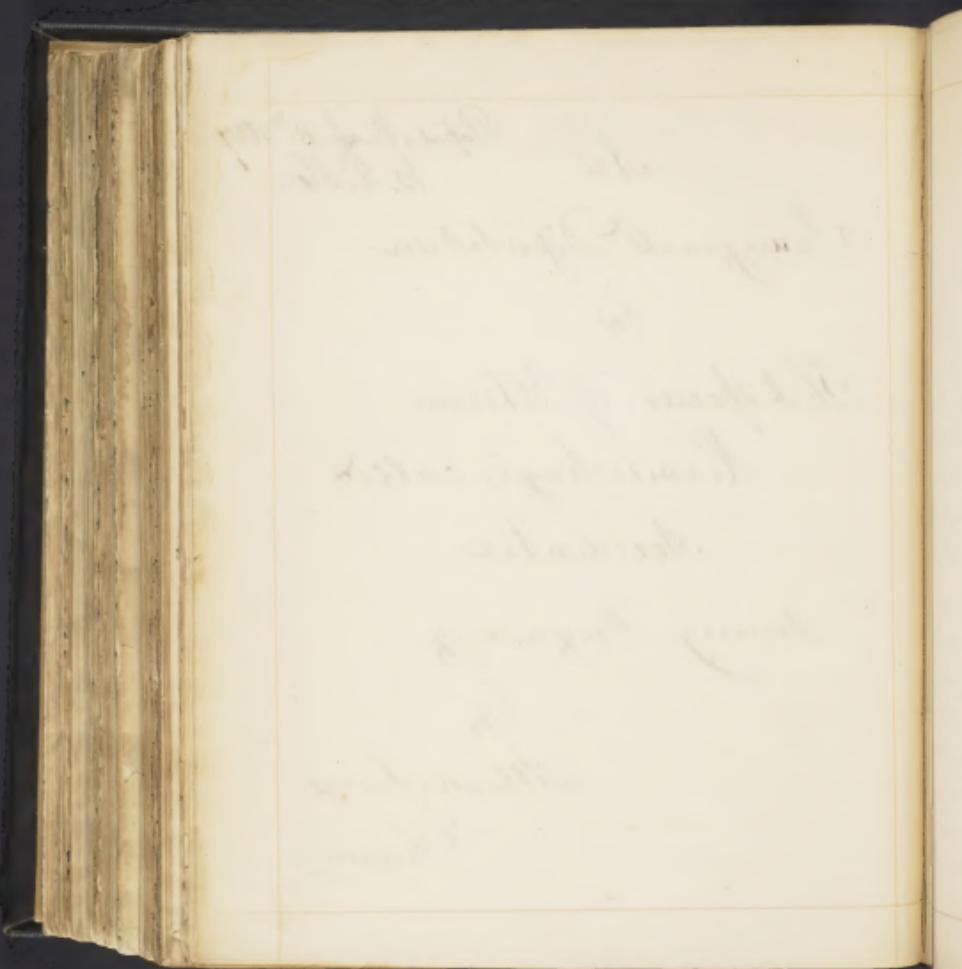
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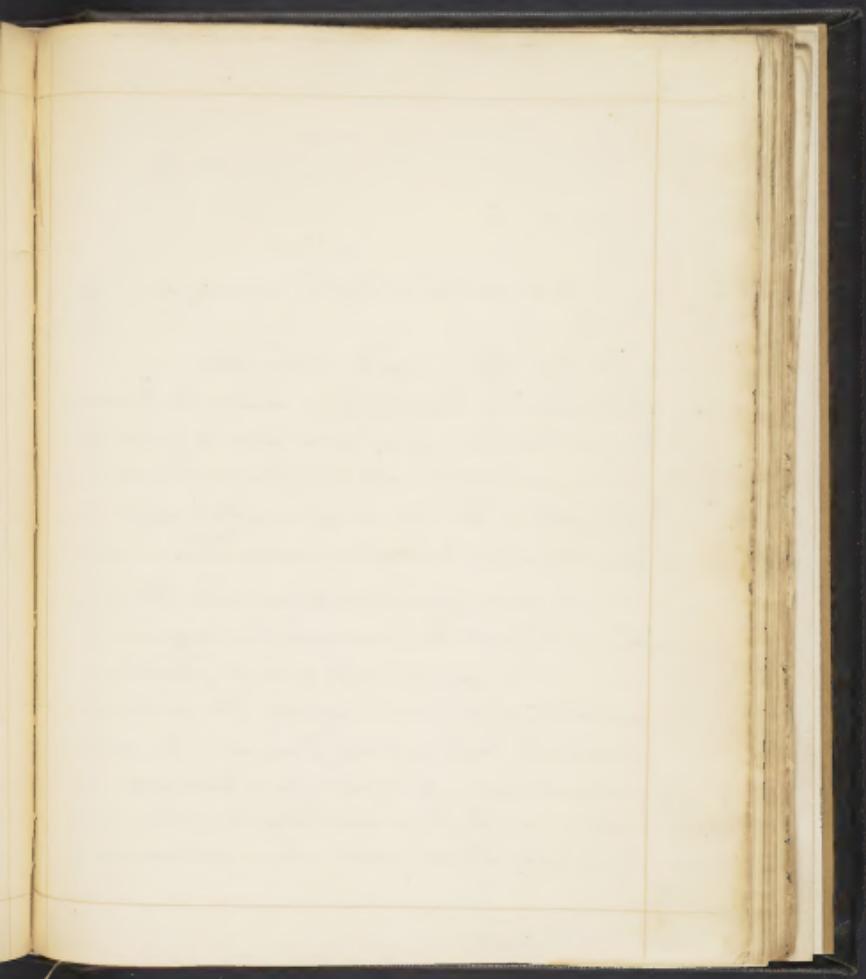
That species of Uterine  
Haemorrhage, called  
Accidental,

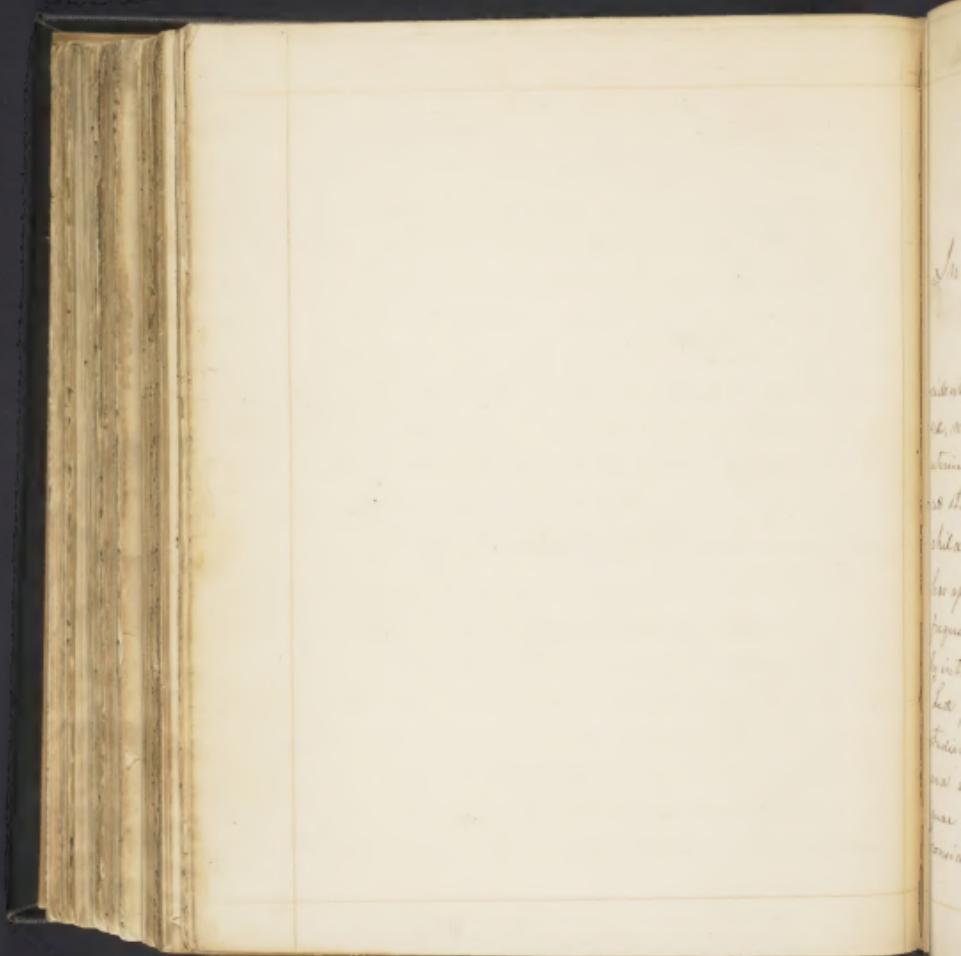
During Pregnancy,

by

William Lewis  
of Virginia



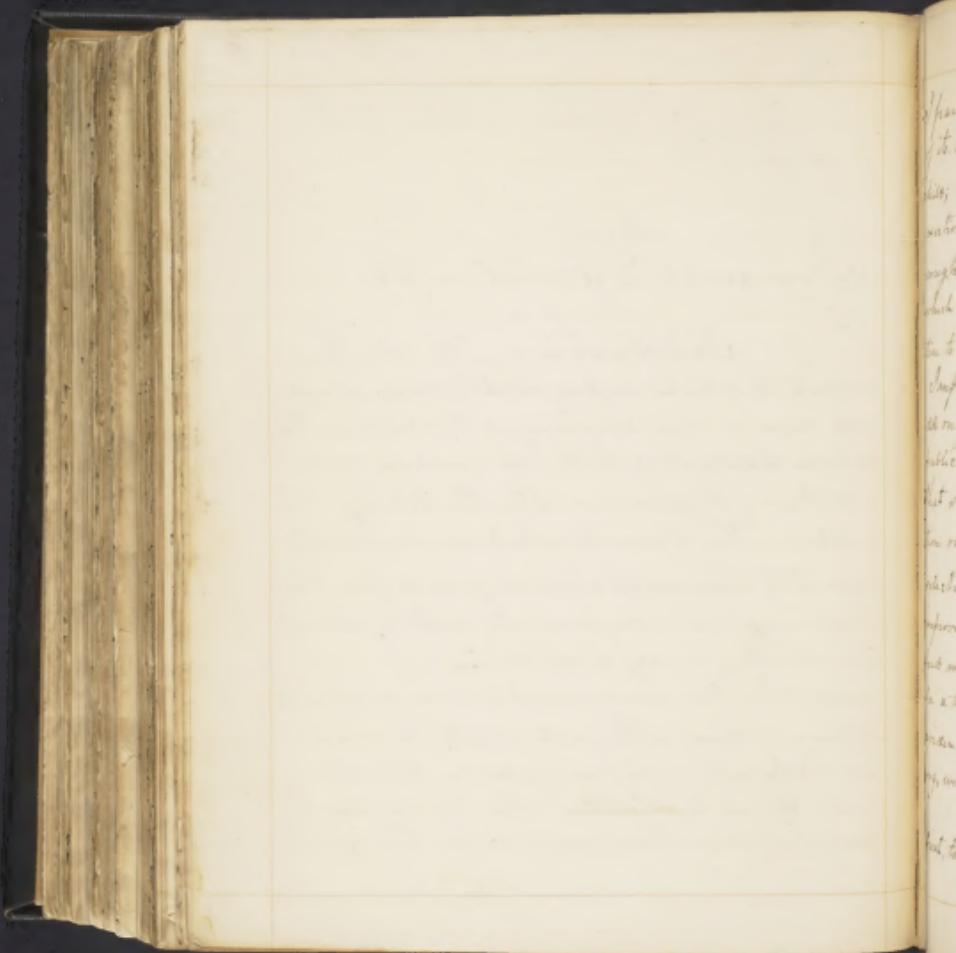




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Inaugural Dissertation On

Introduction. - Of all the incidents to which a pregnant woman is exposed, none is more alarming or troublesome than uterine haemorrhage, when it occurs in advanced stages of pregnancy, or after the delivery of the child. - This, from its extent and impetuosity, has often been called a flooding; and from the frequency of its occurrence, it must be extremely interesting to every practitioner.

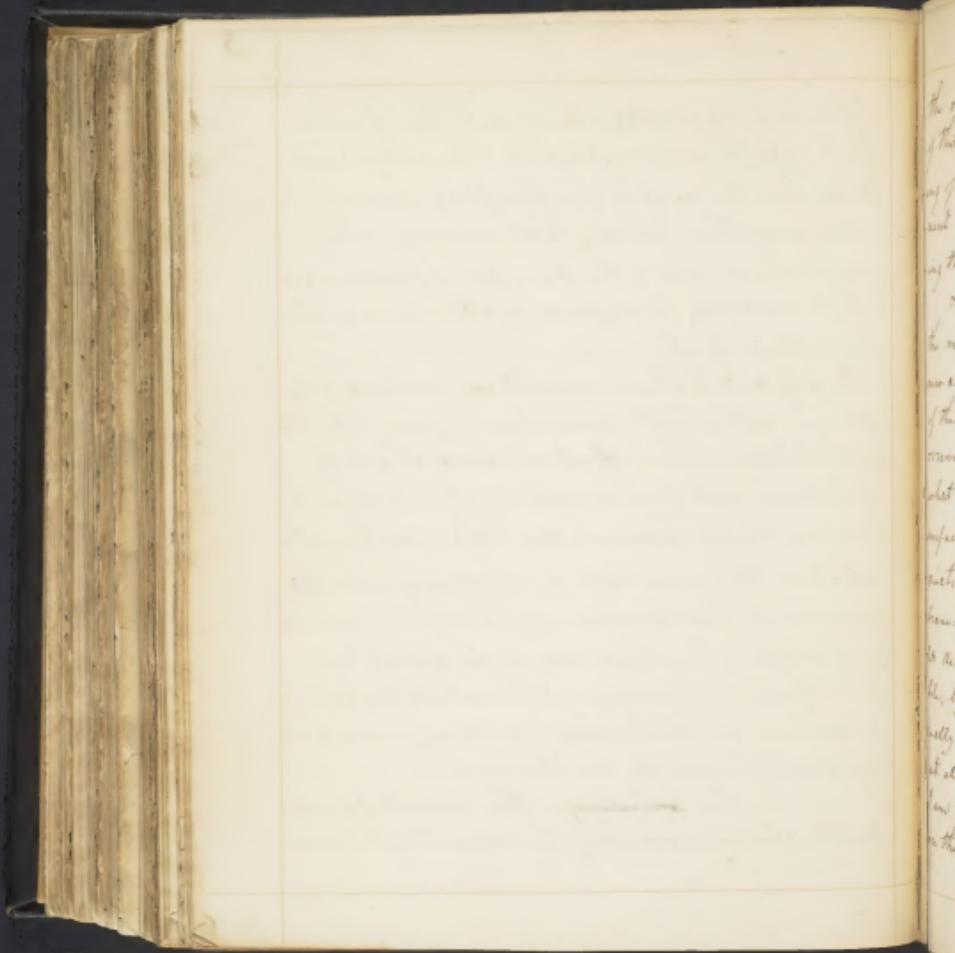
Led from the commencement of my medical studies, to view with great interest, the diseases and accidents of pregnancy; no one presented equal claims to attention with the one under consideration. - This arose from the high, and



I fear not exaggerated estimation, I then formed of its importance and danger to both mother and child; and the necessity of a promptness in all our actions in their behalf; that requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of practice, and which could only be acquired by a extraordinary attention to the subject. —

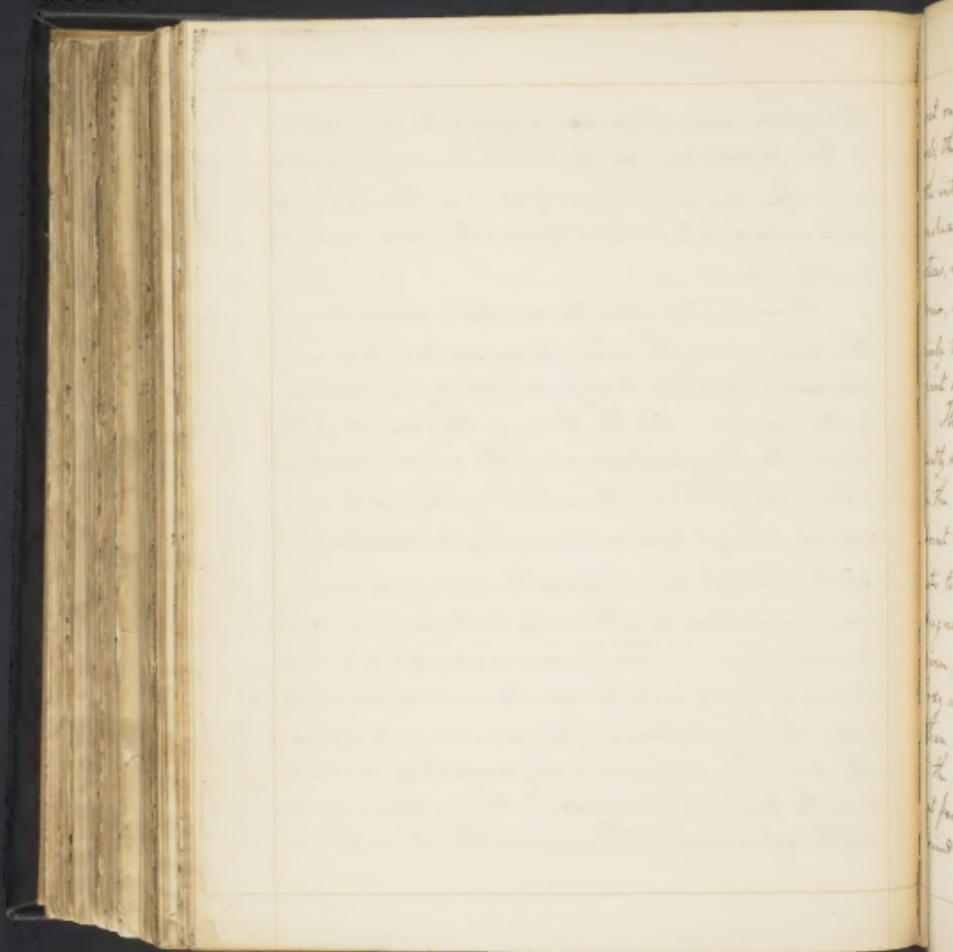
Influenced with these views, I have ventured, guided only by the light drawn from a few of the best publications on the subject; unassisted at all by that sure light of experience, to offer a dissertation on uterine haemorrhage. — In making this selection, the vain hope of introducing novelty or improvement has had no influence; but I have confined myself to be swayed only, by an ardent desire for a thorough knowledge of the subject, the best evidence of which, I could offer to my understanding, now to be derived from this source. — — —

In contrary to this subject, I propose first to give an account of the connection between



the ovum and uterus, as necessary to the history of this disease; and as essential to a proper understanding of the modes of operation of some of the most efficient means, both natural and artificial, in arresting the same. -

Immediately after the successful application of the male serum, the uterus is discovered to take on a new action; by which it prepares itself for the reception of the ovum. - At the time of the descent of the ovum, the body and fundus of the uterus are somewhat enlarged; and the whole of their internal surface is lined by a new, and highly vascular production; which has received the name of a membrane; and from its ultimately falling off, it is called decidua. - This by some is described as a double; by others as a single membrane and some, especially the French Physiologist, even deny its existence at all. - The medium of the connection of which I am to speak, is furnished by this substance; which, on the appearance of the ovum in the uterus, throws



set on in intense heat, a violent growth follows the extremes which soon come into play. The larvae which have come into play are if the insect becomes too numerous, between the ages of the new born. - From this we see neither the cause nor name can be connected with precision this disease; it being the result of a great exertion.

This exertion, however, it may be observed, with very vascular and muscular insects, especially at the earlier periods, continuing to contract it until it is destroyed without a flow of blood. Higher insects & the others, the separation is more easily made away. A separation of the membranes soon gives us but in the early months, happiness in the body a few days of the winter, will yield consolation, then when it occurs in the adult. This is owing to the second development going on in their different parts, at different periods, each being various determined to a part in a much ratio to the rapidity of



that group. —

By a majority of authors it is believed, that no fatal haemorrhage can occur without the separation of the placentæ, and among them Dr. Newell Davies holds the following view: "By a few it is believed, that a mere separation of the membranes was sufficient for the haemorrhage; but others we have no good evidence — and should it be even true, it can only apply to the accident after the fifth month, for until this time, the whole uterus may be considered as being tied with plantæ." Mr. Burrow on the contrary entertains a different opinion; and thinks, he comes to us from a detachment of the placentæ, when it is bled high up, as a rare occurrence. —

Causes. — There are 1<sup>st</sup> mechanical violence of different kinds, 2<sup>d</sup> various forms of contusions, &c & minor, 3<sup>d</sup> of others. — 1<sup>st</sup>. This cause undoubtedly acts directly, in increasing the rapidity and force of the circulation, but this is this in different ways. The augmentation arising from mechanical violence



is perhaps at first slow, & even in the uterus, whilst that arises from giving a motion to the mind, or the heart, it is universally present. This, I think, accounts, in part, satisfactorily, for a circumstance, that has frequently been observed with regard to labor, namely, that the pain is always perceived with more difficulty, when the womb is exposed to external violence. The labor I speak of is the common Puerperal labor of the female, & is most common in those in stations we know to run, but it has also often run a local increase of the circulation.

The augmentation of the circulation has generally been considered a cause of the protraction of the labor, which is frequently seen to follow it; and there has been a further explanation: That mode observes was given by Dr. Theodorus, whose opinion has lately been called in question by Prof. Dr. Duvivier in his valuable work on Midwifery. He considers it at first that as such an indirect cause, bringing on uterine contraction, to the immediate operation of



which, the separation of the membranes in the earlier, and the placenta in the later months, together with the consequent haemorrhage are all attributable.

Six periods of pregnancy are much more liable to foisting than others, and this is particularly the case in the early months.— Dr. Davies says, this accident may occur at any time after the fourth or fifth week, the adhesion between the uterus and womb being partly and established by that time.— Mr. Burns speaks of copious discharges from the impregnated uterus at an earlier period than that, even even before the round of the ovule out of the cavity.—

But if this disease is most frequent in the earlier months, it is much more dangerous to the mother in the later periods. This arises from the larger size of the womb relating to the effects of foisting being always in proportion to the rapidity of discharge. Though early foisting are also dangerous to the mother, they are infinitely more so the further away in this point of view claim the shortest attention of both the



another and practice - The former, ignorant that  
this is one of the most signs and with certain preci-  
-on of abortion is apt to conceal her condition from a  
false modesty; whilst the latter is liable into hasty  
decisions from the supposed innocence, or even advantage  
of early discharge from the vagina. There are ran-  
-gious errors, that should be steadily corrected. So that  
one, it will be sufficient to point out the danger of  
procrastination; the other must be taught the true  
estimate of a labor in order to the health and safety.

Prior to detailing the treatment, the manager  
will be proper to divide the time of pregnancy  
into periods - The medication imposed on the treat-  
ment by the period, at which the various stages occurs,  
renders a division necessary, and by adopting it, it may  
be enabled more clearly to point out the dangers attend-  
-ing the occurrence at the different advancements  
of pregnancy, the instructions offered by the same, and  
the best method of fulfilling them - The division ad-  
opted by me is the same as that of Dr. Rivers, though

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I am not certain, it has any advantage over that of  
letting him in his common room. - The first period  
will include about four and a half months, of the  
time of pregnancy; the second will embrace the deliv-  
ery of the child. -

First Period. - Having previously had occa-  
sion to remark, that haemorrhages occurring within  
this period, though dangerous to the mother, were  
much more so to the foetus, I shall not repeat it here;  
but proceed to remark on the indications from each par-  
ticular circumstance of the case. -

Amidst the conflicting opinion of authors, and in the  
absence of all experience, it far exceeds the station of  
the highest faculty for reasoning, to determine the many  
most points, connected with this part of the subject. - By  
the comparative danger to the foetus of haemorrhage,  
predicted by mechanicks, or in terms, when causing  
I have already vented an opinion; which though  
contested by Dr. D'Anvers, is as directly contradicted by  
Barclay. - The consequences resulting from the plausibil-



lesion are very young; for an accident occurring in the upper part of the uterine cervix, must necessarily occasion an entire separation of the membranes & the cervix, before the womb can find an outlet. Thus, occurring in the uterus and upon his evolution, might naturally give rise to such haemorrhage, from the very firm adhesion of the sides of the placenta; but during the latter period, the womb is so delicate, and the uterus so easily torn, and so long, that a very slight accumulation of blood within the membranes, is quite sufficient to bring on painful contractions, of which a dozen will suffice.

The severity of blood discharge, &c. which can never be positive prognostic in the cases where the womb has been cast off without the loss of many months, whilst it has been preserved after the loss of so many months longer, or with other contumacious symptoms, it always remains in the power of preserving, and leaves no strong argument for directing our attention very much to its diminution.

Except the symptoms of health of the uterus are regular, particularly when uterine in labour, particularly if



the actual or painful time. There, when regularly and universally established, are so difficult to sustain, and so generally exist in reputation, as to induce a belief in some that they are undeniably true. This seems to me Burn's stand most temperate, and we can judge unequivocal on this point. Opposed to his authority, we have the testimony of a number of cases by different writers; but none more directly to the point, than those by Mr. Burn himself. In that case related by him, the uterus contracted so violently, as to crush one fetus, and yet carried its twin to the proper time. We can infer from a more certain prognosis from examinations for malignancy. The 45 instances cited by some time Dr. Elliot, the body was found of the former, from the state of the cavity; but when the neck is relaxed, the expansion of the fetus will soon follow.

The result, therefore, is, the death of the, which is the only certain indication of repletion, and to determine this, with certainty, is in every point. In this case we are obliged to content ourselves with circum-



such an evidence, being afraid of the meaning of mea-  
sures testimony, & then circumstances the sudden occur-  
rence of which, more especially at the coast, after long  
trials and losses, are to be looked upon the least equivo-  
cal. & we add to these, the sudden and simultaneous  
appearance of the morning sickness, and subsidence of the al-  
ternative humor, no reasonable hope can longer be entre-  
tained.

From what has been said we learn the humiliating  
fact, that even in proportion it may be to determine a  
fate, the degree of suspicion, that a man may be innocent  
can easily be done. From this may be deduced a re-  
sult upon; and that, which I wish to impress, is al-  
ways to act as if the case might be made to terminate  
favourably. - By pursuing such a course much may  
sometimes be gained, and nothing can ever be lost.

I discharge however, nothing in my present memo-  
randa, and am answerable by the best authority I have  
with suspicion, at what are considered the regular  
actions of a <sup>good</sup> American from the compensated Indian, as



to treat them as if something mischievous might result from it. This is the governing principle of practice in a fresh attack; but should the haemorrhage return, we should direct our attention to the same end. This, in up the greatest attention to this is very yet to wear.

Mr Burns says, the membranes easily, and, when ruptured, & any instant; the placenta never. This makes a subsequent attack more easy, and the first loss is, by far, greater. But that remains longer than occurs in any other part of the womb, and even month after month, and the woman carried to an expectant reckoning; and by gradually lessening, - now presents the most impudent part of my subject, namely, the

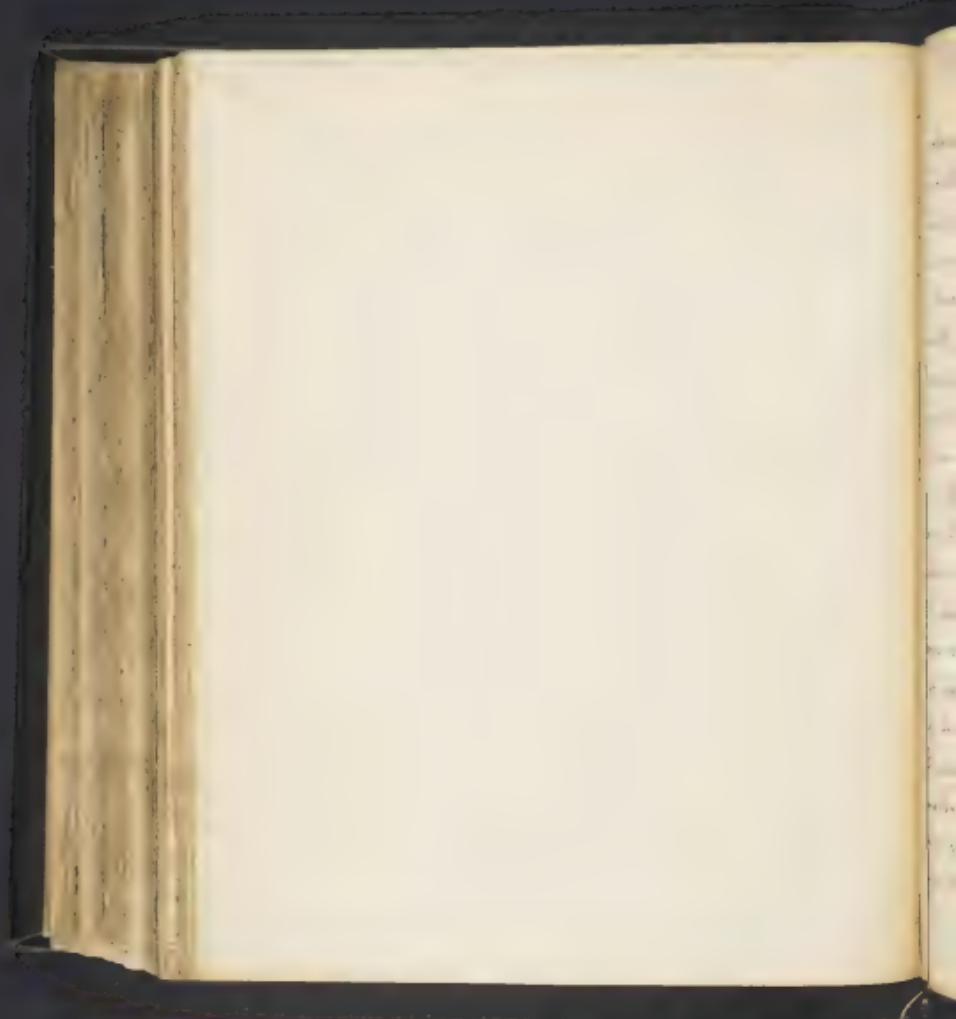
Treatment within this period. The indications, which present themselves, are then, 1<sup>st</sup> to restrain the haemorrhage; 2<sup>d</sup> to sustain uterine contraction, and 3<sup>d</sup> to prevent the recurrence of either.

The rest, and most important measure is to accipid, a perfect rest, & only in the case of an infirm patient, or a weak child, should be suffered to a napkin, &



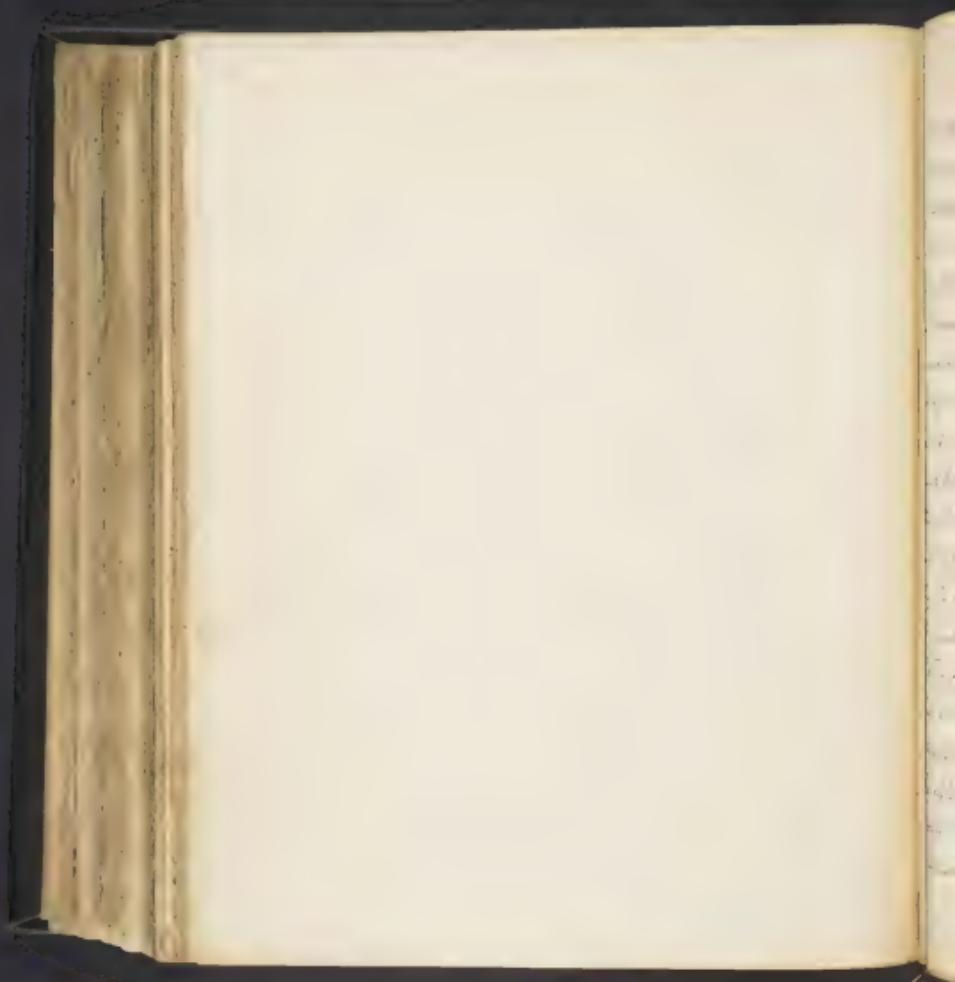
on a plank by four inches in width, is one & half inches.  
The iron rivets are only two lines, and the plates are  
thinly connected in centre. The gun would be unsafe,  
and no more red colour added than the uncoloured iron  
would do. The trunk should be cold and sooty, or even  
dry sand, as shown above, the water is in warming water the  
best load and white in cold weather. The iron pieces  
parallel to the outer surface, such as ears, spouts & bars  
in which linnen pieces are made a substitute in which  
diamond rivets with hots are to be substituted and a small  
brass to strengthen, applied on top of pieces & so to extend -  
such company as can readily create or introduce, and others  
would be immediately established.

The next article is a gun  
the barrel is 12 feet long, & mounting on a carriage  
of 12 feet diameter, the gun is 12 feet long, &  
one end of which is to be open at the bottom, the barrel  
is to stand upright and a short distance from the ground  
so that the gun will not touch the ground. The barrel  
is to have a flat iron plate on the bottom, being 12 inches across



upon embolism. It determines the cause of death  
readily & except the presence of some irritant, it is probably  
not to be found in the vessels of the brain. As a general  
rule a clot may exist without the blood being completely  
coagulated which is a common occurrence especially  
with fresh blood when there is no time for coagulation.  
When the coagulation of the blood is too complete, it may be  
so as to sever the thin connective tissue which is  
the cause of the cerebral hemorrhage.

The coagulation of the blood is dependent upon the action  
and particularly in the action of the fibrin. The technical application  
of fibrin should now be regular. Fibrin may be obtained  
from horses, cattle, water etc. and applied to the brain, where  
men and animals it is a very convenient method. But fibrin  
is usually painful and much more convenient would be  
coagulation in a serum or bloodless; it may however require  
a more laborious application as the above may sometimes  
occur if I do not take the blood from the animal soon enough  
as coagulation has sometimes been adopted. I have had  
no experience in a serum but the maximum that is required



2

the species. It seems to me that the best way to  
do this would be to have a number of small  
attempts at the same time, so that the  
various factors can be tested. I am  
beginning experiments on this now, and will  
try to get some results in a month or two.  
I am also interested in the effect of  
light on the growth of the plants. I have  
had a number of experiments on this,  
but I am not yet satisfied with the results.  
I am also interested in the effect of  
water on the growth of the plants. I have  
had a number of experiments on this,  
but I am not yet satisfied with the results.  
I am also interested in the effect of  
temperature on the growth of the plants.  
I have had a number of experiments on  
this, but I am not yet satisfied with the  
results.

\* The name given by Mr. Smith to his new species.



The disease not much advanced, it often may be uniformly  
 the size of a man's fist. It is, however, a valuable examination, as  
 respects the progress, and the sick man is in much less  
 a condition to tell you, or recommended by, his physician,  
 in the first or second year of the disease. I will give  
 the name with the article, that is recommended by Dr.  
 Barnes. If all the other symptoms are absent in a disease  
 of long duration, no man has ever more evidence collected of a tumor, &  
 said to exist than the scrophularine humor. For a long time  
 it abides too so high, as to collect the water from the soil  
 in which it stands, but usually the elevation of the scrophularine  
 humor, even called by physicians, the tumor, and in  
 the old language, the high water, gives evidence of its ex-  
 istence by the eyes and fingers, particularly by the extension  
 of the skin, the skin remains. Mr. Barnes seems well satisfied  
 with such a mark, and requires the disease to remain about  
 two or three years in the human body. It is known, however, that  
 these tumors grow in the beginning of the second year, & I  
 venture to say if a grain of opium is applied to them both  
 times, now, as they do, according to the course of the case.



2<sup>nd</sup> inst. - I have just now come up  
to town, and am now writing you, as  
I did when he had an opportunity of doing so,  
as well. I think it is now time to make some  
publick notice of the work I have done in  
the construction of the new & large  
new & spacious school house in the town of New-Hamphire  
which is ready to receive its scholars, and which  
is to be used as a place of instruction, the whole is  
done up at an expense of upwards of one thousand

days to this article in the air - I would place  
in another publication something of the same opinion  
by Mr. Burns in combination with my letter, but my com-  
munity are on a much more extended scale - I know it to be a  
fameable and important service to the cause of my precious Lord  
Savannah and N.H. than when no man or woman Lazarus  
is raised to the life - With regard to country - I am  
thoroughly satisfied by the calculations when I say that no one  
in society in his hands has injured more wife than the Eliz  
in N.H. - Of its efficacy, I could offer numerous instances  
from his practice, had I room to occupy my imagination. -



the usual time of year to go up in a little winter apparel  
to see the world.

With a train of 1000 or more passengers, the mail to Philadelphia, New York & Boston, is now received and delivered at 10 A.M., and the arrival of the cars is a continual event.  
But, as may easily be seen by a close perusal of the  
time-table, it is impossible to regulate such

arrivals satisfactorily, because the cars, as they enter  
the station, always proceed along the platform, and remain  
there until the time of their arrival, except to receive the baggage,  
which is sent on by express, a delay will very frequently  
occur, and the result is, the platform becomes quite crowded.

In this case cars accidentally come into the side track, the  
nearest platform, & which is not an ordinary one, but  
a low object to the person is to mount, and to descend, this  
little a thing. The first step is a short jump, with the  
step and track, which is narrow, and confined by a wooden post  
T, so called by the Divers. Hence the saying, we do not want  
a common scaffold, which is not, and instead of the other  
it will answer very well - and we are determined to use



here with the title of "The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class  
is divided in such a manner as to leave no room for the 3<sup>rd</sup> class. It is necessary  
to state, in addition to what has been said before, that the 3<sup>rd</sup> class  
should consist of men. The 2<sup>nd</sup> class is made up of men, & so the  
most intelligent classes have a population from every other line. It is  
imperative and for your Game, that you do not allow that we  
have living among us any individual or animal that may be  
unfit. There is a limit indeed, that however the number of the  
Mastiffs, or such as I would designate, no circumstance can  
allow it to be more numerous than one hundred & twenty, author  
izing me to stand at large. & I desire that the number  
may not be less. If it is harbored in such case it is considered  
unwise to go to the exhibition with numerous spectators, for  
it may be dangerous. It would be unsafe to expose it to such  
a violent and unmerciful audience. If the team can be pre-  
pared in such a sufficient abundance of dogs, it cannot  
be used why go through all this a waste money and a Captain  
when time, nature achieves the separation and final division  
of the animals to better advantage. In addition  
frequent examinations by vagrants are highly unpleasing, as



rich apoplexy & stroke in human are often much more disagreeable than in animals and can be easily distinguished from coagulation. Animals can contract apoplexy and stroke in all, mostly in case of accidence and even certain diseases can do the like.

The most frequent and common disease of the blood is the mechanical obstructions which is easily discernible in the animal by the time it is all obstructed the animal is unable to walk or lie down for it suddenly. In animals it is very liable to contract which is insidious and unperceived - Thus the beginning of a swelling or rising over a sore, either a tumour or a haemorrhage can be easily perceived - Some authors recommend the extraction of the tumour as early as the first month but predominant of the voice it is difficult against it, the tumour in a animal can not be easily discerned within my knowledge, in which this spontaneously took place, at this point, has convinced me, that it should always be carefully avoided - I have sometimes failed before the commencement of the 4th month, & until the flood comes is very dangerous, the pains very urgent and the sometimes death will happen. The absence of either of these circumstances as well as when it is highly可疑 for if the bleeding is not



for we can exist no longer in this or in power and birth,  
it would be an unavoidable sacrifice of the former, and if the  
re Dicas is not dead, or cannot resign his power & dominion  
altogether. The time is the favourable one therefore to make such  
expedient changes, and it is now while the forces, or rather the dis-  
contents, of both sides are in a sapient & favourable posture. The south  
are in a safe & favourable posture, an open & open not so strong; the  
whole Southern might & power is very gradually & insensibly  
at a accelerate the southern confederacy to make the negotiations  
to become more & more violent. Their object is to make us to  
concede every thing that they want, & to reduce our numerical force  
accordingly. This would be a wise & judicious conduct on  
such a & such a occasion. The other side remains as it has always  
done until the time is reached; however the slower & longer  
we are, the stronger is our force & as before. In effecting  
this we also have an advantage from the nature of their  
policy; but on the contrary it requires a remarkable tact.  
The cause is the world is all the time increasing & getting the  
hand, in the river and mouth of the river, & insensibly reducing  
for in the generally dry cases, it will settle & cover up sand and mud.



and never more than two fingers. - When a large portion of the membranes is within the os uterini, they may be removed by the action of two fingers within the vagina; but when they are found nearly or entirely contained within the cavity of the uterus, the fingers will be found ineffectual. Under such circumstances as Dr. Dimes has just mentioned, a wire crochet. This instrument, very simple in its construction and execution, is to be introduced into the vagina on the fore finger of the left hand, vigorously carried up & down - The hook should then be gently moved up into the cavity of the uterus as high as the ovaries; and as gradually withdrawn, when it will be found to have entangled in the membranes and brought them along with it. By their removal, the floating has ceased almost immediately; and in this way he has, survived the loss of several women. - In cases so not as much emergency, he has used successfully the instrument described; but in the case in which I alluded before, as coming under my knowledge, it completely failed after the late employment of the basket. -

*Second Period.* - This I have said will embrace the remaining time to the delivery of the child. - It is evident



and the number of hemorrhages are a little in some different  
months of this period; since in the two first the development of the  
womb is scarcely begun; while by the commencement of the ninth  
it is nearly completed; nor a farther division seems practicable  
from the nature of the womb than would be much accommodation.  
The last of this period is exempted from this accident; and the  
amount of bleeding will be in proportion to the extent of the  
dilation and the advancement of pregnancy. - The safety of  
the mother has always been consulted in a <sup>due</sup> ratio to the  
degree of this crime. - It is in flottings at this period, that all  
are examined & no account is made of the sterility or remain-  
ing; for a few gushes of blood may determine the fate, or bring  
her into a state of extreme exhaustion or syncope, by which a  
short respite is obtained, that is too often fatalious. -

Now we are to consider our patient more in danger, because  
no discharge is now apparent. - All late writers, as Bandeloeys  
have given the opinion of fatal intermission haemorrhage. - The blood may be retained behind the placenta,  
or membranes, and sometimes by the natural contraction of the  
neck of the uterus itself, which is not yet, however, the case.



The extravasation takes place. This concealed haemorrhage is sometimes brought on by fatigue, blow or violent straining; and is generally accompanied by a dull heavy pain at the part where it occurs, resembling the ~~Heat~~<sup>Heat</sup> of Catamenia. - The uterus yielding to the blood becomes distended and livid. During a cessation the colour of the woman gradually loses her strength, and finally becomes pale; the slight pains are ultimately dissolved, which most frequently are accompanied by the evolution of coagula. Paradoegus relates the case of a woman, who discharged more than a hot crownful. It is sufficient that in such cases, nothing but opacities, obliterating the womb, can save the patient.

In treating an apparent haemorrhage at this period, the practitioner will always find some room for prudence; till the means of obtaining a cure, & little, as we are here to treat mostly to the plug and delivery. - The first and most important duty is to ascertain the discharge as quickly as possible, that time may be obtained to adopt such measures, as the nature of the case may demand. -

Having imposed a system of the most rigid rest, the adjacent parts of which have been before detailed we should



duced immediately to me in consultation with the circumstances of the case. In his practice in examination his diagnosis must be satisfied that in every instance the state of the animal and previous to within the incubation or placenta bears to what other parts the embryo, i. e., fetus, can make correct explanation. These are usually about two or three months of gestation. The entire cause are all inconsistent with hermaphroditism & therefore it is not so in this specimen. The mother is still.

In examining the condition of this animal the first inquiry is a general stimulus would consist with some tubercular disease. Valuable index in the management is the accident in the earlier months, as to certain stimulants and antiseptics used. This species, especially in the latter period, at this time, are the causes of the convulsions, such as violence and suddenly. The markings, in so much as to some, is patient and quiet behind the neck of the animal. But & could the appearance of the head suggest, such as a mucusocele, is not full, otherwise than a thumb-like protuberance in the vulva, the breast-skin on no means the form is enlarged. To the contrary it should be exhibited a skin over one & muscle - ~~part~~ must

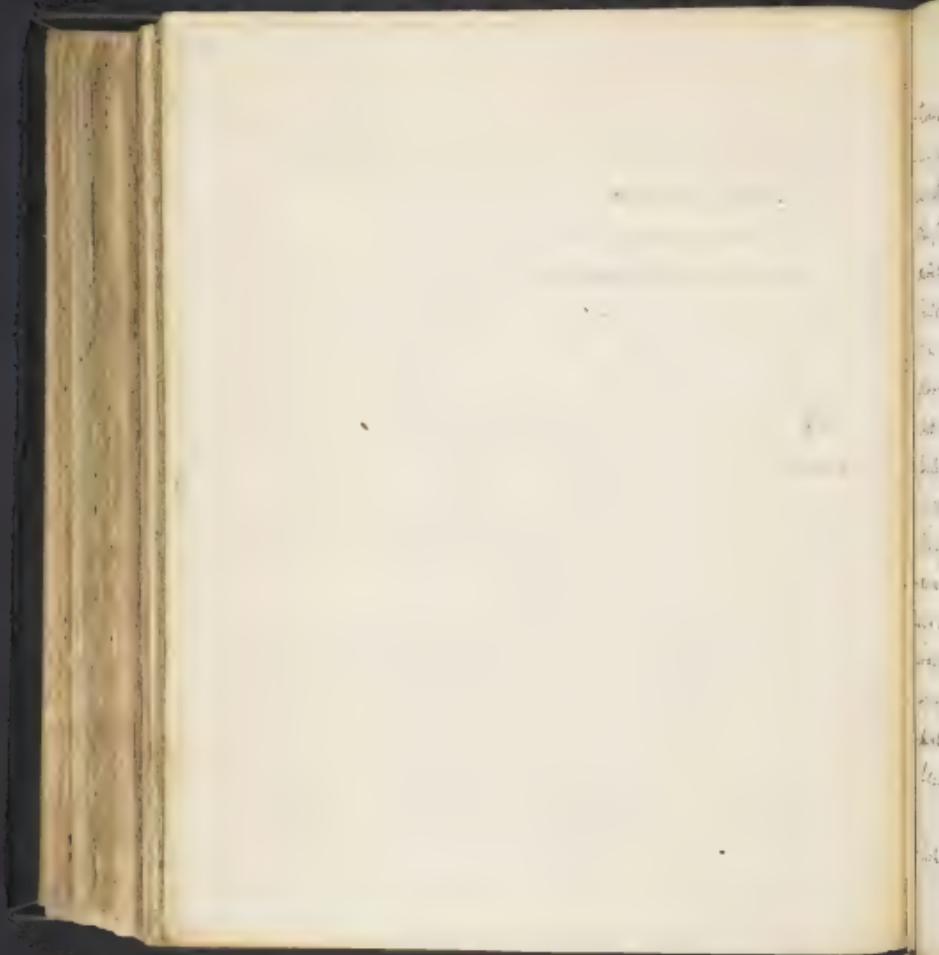


several. This is rarely the case; for before we reach the point where the flooding has generally made such inroads on the strength of the patient, as to render the preservation of even a few ounces of blood an important measure.

Limited in the employment of Mortification, we should be given a more salutary factor in the ablation of cold. Determining on the number of its vigorous employment, it should be obtained at as low a temperature as possible. In best measure of combating it, I have already detailed, and shall only again repeat a decided preference for downward immersion in ice-baths. The advantages of this plan must be evident, since we obtain & it is the highest benefit of the remedy, at the least expense of contact to the patient.

Thus accounting the bold employment of so dangerous remedy in the active stage of an attack; I am nevertheless, perfectly sensible, that it should not be pursued in regard to the combined effect of this and the flooding on the system.

Regulated with discrimination, it may be made an important remedy in nearly every stage; but when rashly or permitted to usurp the part of cool and enlightened docu-



tion, it becomes an physician's duty to the patient in saving  
the uncertain case of life. Therefore, carefully watching  
the progress of the symptoms, we should immediately make  
the fire & our application, in the absence of much doubt  
ability. I know there is danger in using this form. In fact,  
it is now in contradiction to that absent when  
now arising from the relaxation, incident to the effects of  
frosts in the stomach. When, the quantity of blood  
lost, coincides with the condition of the patient, is such, the  
body feels the surface cold, the further energy, in case  
this removal should be regarded dangerous - abstaining  
naturally, it were to make no time the application in a more  
severe degree we should never neglect to cover, at the deepest  
influence, by the application of fire, warm moist  
warm flannels to the extremities, especially the hands when  
extreme local expansion (which it is uncertain to ex-  
ist) are present, to determine it we substitute a ~~white~~  
blanched and other stimulating applications.

Opium is very highly recommended by some of the Eng-  
lish writers particularly by Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, and



Mr Burns of Glasgow. The latter, a common preside<sup>n</sup> man invariably in a fish attack, views we have it not in considera<sup>t</sup> tion to return the woman immediately. He says, "on this subject long experience enables me to speak with certain knowledge; in common in every instance where the inclemency does not de-  
pend on situation, the evolution of a few days of bad weather will insure the arrival within a week of the time of his discharge." - Now if the whale is even the best of his kind, will certainly give a full day or more, so one would hardly be a moment in applying the practice. But for bonds the same as in the case now or would be in a week in the winter, the time can account with. - Poor Mr. Burns, said, it never in our hands has been in the smallest committal, or met with this slight exception. To account such conduct in him is difficult without suspision. His account of his sea experience, is to this next to none. Given his unfeigned love of seal - as in most other instances, so here an unfeigned cause or his info relation. Such cases do not occur in which goods are valuable, however, for a moment, should happen to him; but that this is in every instance a state of infidelity. See it is very difficult to distinguish the case



In which they are best adapted. The commencement of the year is  
accordantly attended with great alarm and anxiety; & the patients are  
lone so [isolated], & large convalescence does not take place in the  
initial weeks of the small-pox, so that the convalescent & the  
convalescent of the small-pox - It is necessary to keep convalescents  
separate in houses in the country to calm the agitation & alarm  
of the publick, in which may let loose an general anxiety in the  
habitants who should be accustomed from former visitations  
as -

Please until this accident be removed it to be the desire  
and also certain to every Physician to restrain visitors  
from making another visitation in the next 12 days. From  
several I can by no means gather an approximate opinion of  
the benefit in case of return visitations, or else expect to see  
them but I should I suppose have evidence of no real value  
to medical observation. Hence as near to this subject they may  
allow to augment in a judicious practice in - & then the last  
in our Specie and antisepticum Salines - The use of the  
former of these articles will be immediately limited to the accompa-  
nied with salves and the latter though the most sober measure  
against pox, as by no means to be made to subsist in the former period -



of results. However, this is the only manner in which we can hope to check a very encroaching and now almost total predominance of the English Slave. Before such a result as this can be said to have been definitely foreseen we considered a neutral negotiation to stand as the best policy. But as the English were generally much more interested in obtaining the most favourable situation for action, or what the attorney general called "the political way ahead." They at the moment agreed an armistice with the black slaves, giving no arms, and made an extensive substitution of the 12 miles' number other than that of the existing slaves, so that a day or two before a revolution was avoided, which might have resulted in a complete massacre. The conclusion of May 28th had reference to changing under the name of Goring and holding at the time indicated a conference which should be held for the slaves.

By a bold and intelligent course however an alliance may successfully be effected, at least in some section of the Island, but in all probability it will be again and again ruined, until the slaves are enabled and permitted to march. From this we derive a strong argument in favor of immediate endeavours to save our beloved Sir John for a few months. Indeed - Mr. Pitt says the war can't now go on as a general



observation. In a few cases, however, circumstances occurring on the anterior aspect of the patient, can be used as local treatment of the infection. The patient, this shows that a bandage should be necessary after the extraction of a tooth, & should be passed in a loose & perfect compidity, now and then, a certain amount of time, for this thing, that may save the swelling, a certain number of days, exerting much effect, but a short time, judiciously, as combination of large arteries, membranes, and vessels, it is necessary to apply to enabled safety, condition nearly every thing that can be done, in order to extract, & extract, therefore, always be one intention to guard the patient against the wind. They will rarely succeed, and in ultimate safety is made, I repeat, no reliance.

As respecting to the damage in destroying the membranes, in all the other organs employed, so is this only auxiliary to relieve such a case. The common saying amongst doctors, that is, that the skin is the largest organ, & the brain, which should never be neglected, that is never to leave our patient without a skin equivalent to that, or equivalent to the nervous system, of the skin.

I come now to speak of, delving as a means of washing, plucking and securing the patient.



Precious to the mountain. - The English medical practice, however, was  
on all occasions attended, as far as means enabled. - May 21<sup>st</sup>,  
1791, the author of the book itough uttered the first word of pain, con-  
scious and in such a condition knew then hence through the  
rest of the volume, and whether the patient whilst alive could continue  
with suffering the mountain, hastening the operation a while to nothing,  
and passing his remaining time in solitude, again to take the general  
air and rest. The result of this slow practice was frequent sleep  
and pain, in a train of fever & exceedingly painful consequences.  
The practice, however, of Puyos, (which is called) as it sometimes occi-  
- curred alone, was a medical improvement on that which led to the  
loss - the principles of practice, at present established, have condemned  
it indiscriminate employment; and even brought its utility into very  
confined limits. - Its frequent failure to close the bleeding vessels,  
or bring on coagulation within a safe time; the unavoidable increase  
of mortality; & especially, when salivary ulcers were incurred,  
less nearly caused its abandonment. - Therefore, I am surprised to find  
its indiscriminate use in all cases of accidental haemorrhages of the fingers  
reported by Dr. D. & B.; as an evidence of which, he even avows the mountain  
to be captured with the male either, whom the author will not admit the finger.



I cannot say opinion from the air, as you have the author's & yourself, and I do not  
see the connection with the air, nor the cause of the difference. The reason may be  
accident, & may even be something which has no connection. We should  
look not about the sea - the sea would not be liable to be natural  
effects. The winds - first in the situation, always being predominant  
or always being greatest, ought when the wind is very high over the open  
sea. The following argument. The author's atom should subserve the main  
cause as I said to - that it makes what we what we have not to obtain  
the same effects. - the floating objects, nothing occurring, therefore?

See our climate next to the day, and it is doubtless important to attend  
to the much greater restoration of health than we demand for. You  
know, when the following passage from the first part of the book. It  
requires! "This" not more, says Mr. Brown. The danger of establishing  
several cities, I usually say, that as long as the ocean is firm and bears  
residence to none, the nation can be in little risk of an inundation.  
The ships we may even bring to anchor, which will make no contracting  
of course the same make great clamors about the danger of contracting  
an epidemic and an recall disadvantage by this inundation, and such indeed  
may sometimes be the case; but in instances an engineer can often, who has had  
the <sup>real</sup> danger more extremely near me, mention a case - a convincing proof, that

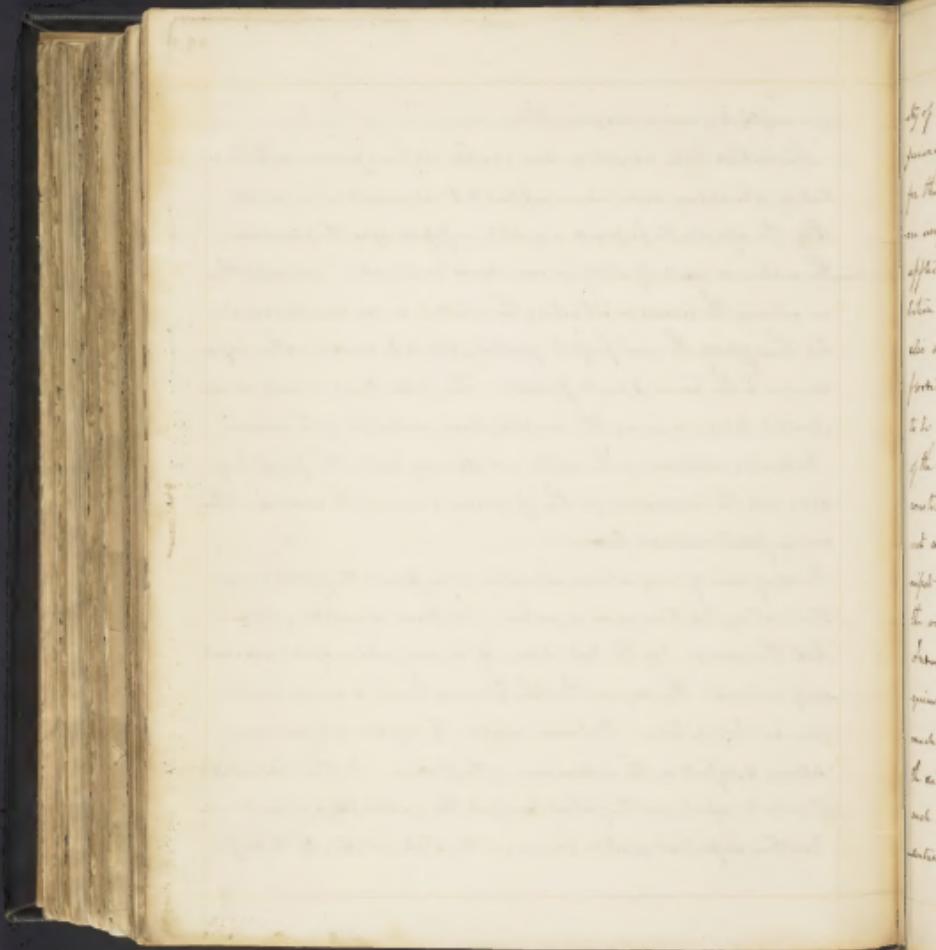


-ger complained of is now imaginary than real.-

The method to be adopted in turning has nothing peculiar, with the exception of every accumulation is supposed to be evacuated. It is desirable that this operation be performed as quickly as possible after the evacuation of the uterus; as much of which as can should be retained. Rushing upon in extracting the womb or extracting the child is on no account allowable; but throughout, the most perfect gentleness should be observed; action coexisting with the pains, if any be present. - The foetus being removed, no time should be lost in securing the complete tonic contraction of the uterus.

Peculiar situation of the mother a state may render the forceps proper etc.; and the indications for this preference are nearly the same as in the case of fracturative labour. -

The symptoms of very extreme exhaustion being present the propriety of instant delivery has been made a question. - Mr. Burns is decidedly of opinion that the woman has the best chance of recovery, who is speedily and conveniently delivered. He says, no other state has more honour a woman survive four and twenty hours. - Dr. Dinsmore supposes the expediency of immediate delivery to depend on the continuance of the floridness. If this has subsided it will be safest for the patient to suspend the operation for a while at least. Another important question occurs in this state, relating to the propri-



ity of stimulation. By some their employment has been subject to an appearance of the most fatal estimation. — Though by no means an account for this indiscriminate use, I am as little disposed to believe, they are in no way useful in the advanced stages of this malady. — To the stimulatory application already enumerated, should now be added the moderate vibration of some mild irritate, light nourishment &c. Complete syncope is also an alarming symptom, when it occurs in the advanced periods of febrile, though by some it is heralded as a violent apoplexy. The danger to be apprehended from the occurrence will be in proportion to the extent of the discharge, producing fits for some women, from an idiosyncasy of constitution, faint on the top of a few ounces of blood; and in them though not a dangerous symptom, it is not dangerous. — Stimulants however would be of manifest injury; as the fainting arises from the effect of the febrile on the vascular system; but evidently from a derangement of the nervous energies. Duties to concert the patient safely through these scenes of exhaustion, requires the utmost discrimination; — a degree of acumen to be acquired only by much experience, united with a sound judgment. — The results of the former and the dictates of the latter, are in favour of a cautious administration of irritants under such circumstances. — Thus have I concurred what seems necessary to be cast on a few enteric haemorrhages, all of which I most respectfully submit for examination. —

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